

HEALTH

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**BENTLEY-WITH-ARKSEY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

THE FORTIETH
Annual Report

Medical Officer of Health

1950

by

JOHN FERGUSON

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



*Council Offices,
Bentley,
Near Doncaster.*

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Bentley-with-Arksey Urban District Council

Year 1950.

Chairman of the Council :
Mr. T. W. DUNN.

Vice-Chairman of the Council :
Mr. F. SELLORS.

Chairman of the Lighting, Streets
and Sanitary Committee
Mr. J. W. KEERS.

Members of the Lighting, Streets
and Sanitary Committee :

Mr. R. W. BENNETT	Mr. J. E. OLIVER
Mr. J. A. BIRKBY	REV. J. PIERCE-PRICE
Mr. D. BRAMLEY	Mr. W. RICHMOND
Mr. T. W. DUNN	Mr. E. ROSE
Mr. A. GLOVER	Mr. F. SELLORS
Mr. W. LAWTON	Mr. C. SMITH
Mr. W. LEWIS	Mr. E. VENABLES
Mr. L. MASSARELLA	

Bentley-with-Arksey Urban District Council

Health Department,
Council Offices,
Bentley,
Doncaster.

August, 1951.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the health of the inhabitants of your district for 1950 and I have taken the opportunity of giving details of the clinics, health visitors, midwives, home helps, etc. in Bentley which are controlled by me as Divisional Medical Officer.

The health of the inhabitants has remained satisfactory and the incidence of infectious disease, apart from measles and whooping cough, was low. There were four cases of Poliomyelitis with paralytic symptoms but not deaths.

The Birth Rate has shown a remarkable fall, from 403 births and a Birth Rate of 20·13 to 339 and a Birth Rate of 16·96. This is the lowest Birth Rate ever recorded in this area. The Birth Rate for England and Wales fell to 15·8.

The number of deaths of infants under one year was unchanged at 18 but with the lower Birth Rate the Infant Mortality Rate increased from 44 to 53.

Throughout this report I have commented on the various services. I would also take the opportunity of commenting on the excellent facilities provided at the Bentley Pavilion for the many clinics now established there. During the year, in addition to the other clinics, a Sun Ray clinic was started three times a week and is serving a most useful purpose. At the time of writing this report a class for children with speech difficulties has been started and it is hoped to start a handicraft class for special cases under the direction of the Mental Social worker.

My thanks are again due to the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their help and support during the year, to the Officials for co-operation with the Health Department, and particularly to the Sanitary Inspector and the Health Department Staff for their valued help throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. FERGUSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

JOHN FERGUSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector :

J. T. BRIGGS, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
Sanitary Inspector's Certificate,
Sanitary Science Certificate,
Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate,
Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector :

L. HAY, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
Certificate of the Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board,
Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate,
Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

Clerk :

J. COWLING (Miss)

DIVISIONAL HEALTH STAFF.

Divisional Medical Officer :

Dr. J. FERGUSON.

Assistant Medical Officer :

Dr. F. D. F. STEEDE (Left November, 1950).
Dr. A. KROPACZ (Commenced December, 1950).

Child Health Specialist :

Dr. C. F. HARVEY

Ante-Natal Clinic Medical Officer :

Dr. B. COOKE.

Health Visitors :

D. B. DAVEY (Left June, 1950).
A. MEEK.
A. M. TAYLOR.

Midwives :

N. BAXTER	Telephone Doncaster	49730
A. BROWN	"	54118
D. L. WARD	"	54320
C. L. SWIFT		
R. HUNTER (Relief)	"	49790
L. APPELYARD (Relief)	"	3883

Tuberculosis Health Visitor :

P. CRAWLEY.

Home Nurses :

A. BOOLEY	Telephone Doncaster	53189
Z. MORRIS	"	54227
W. M. COOPER	Adwick	2193

School Nurse :

R. L. COPESTAKE.

Senior Clerk :

C. VALLANCE.

Bentley-with-Arksey Urban District Council

40th Annual Report of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH 1950

Section A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area—4,961 acres.

Registrar General's estimate of :—

Resident Population Mid Year 1950—19,990.

Number of inhabited houses at end of 1950—5,522.

Rateable value—£81,577.

Sum represented by a penny rate—£308/13/2·95d.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

(Corrected for inward and outward returns).

BIRTHS.

LIVE BIRTHS					1950	1949
Total Number	...	...	...	...	339	403
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	...				16·96	20·13
Birth Rate England and Wales	...				15·8	16·7
				Males	Females	Total
Legitimate			159		167	326
Illegitimate			5		8	13
			<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
			Total	164	175	339

STILL BIRTHS					1950	1949	
Total Number	...	...	...	...	10	5
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)	...	...	...	...	29·49	12·25
Rate England and Wales	...	...	...	...	0·37	0·39
					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate				6	3	9	
Illegitimate				-	1	1	
				—	—	—	
Total				6	4	10	

DEATHS :—

	1950	1949
Total Number of Deaths	198	202
Death Rate per 1,000 population (crude)	9.90	10.09
Death Rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	13.17	13.42
Death Rate for England and Wales	11.6	11.7

	Males	Females	Total
Deaths	116	82	198

DEATHS FROM :—

	1950	1949
Puerperal Sepsis	-	-
Other Maternal causes	1	-
Cancer (all ages)	32	33
Measles (all ages)	-	1
Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	-	-

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 registered births.

	1950	1949
Number of Deaths	18	18
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births	53.09	44.44
Death Rate for England and Wales	29.8	32.0
Death Rate of legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	55.21	44.50
Death Rate illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-	47.62

Of the 18 deaths which took place of children under one year of age, 13 were males and 5 females.

An investigation of these deaths showed that the main causes were :—

Prematurity	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Broncho Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Congenital causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

The age groups at which death occurred were :—

0-24 hrs.	1-7 days	1-4 weeks	1-12 months
3	4	3	8

From the table it will be observed that as in 1949, 18 infants died before reaching one year of age. The medical profession is conscious of this serious wastage of young lives and we in the Public Health service are endeavouring to extend and perfect our preventive measures.

Prematurity is an important factor in infantile mortality and special services are available for all premature babies, that is babies whose birth weights are $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less. The services of a Child Health Specialist, of a specially trained nurse and the provision of a special cot with blankets, hot water bottles, oxygen and special feeding apparatus are made available at once. During the year there were 23 premature babies born in the area and of these four died.

Some areas have wards in children's hospitals for premature babies but unless there are reasons for the removal of a premature child such a child is much better left in its own home and given special attention. These premature babies are not suffering from any illness but the spark of life is feebler the smaller the baby is and the constant attention of the mother along with specialised advice and help is the best treatment.

Deaths from Road Accidents and other Violent Causes.

There were no fatal road accidents in the area but five people lost their lives through violence.

COMPARATIVE TABLES.

Year	Population	Birth Rate	Death Rate Corrected	Infantile Mortality Rate
1911	6,650	33·08	10·09	122·7
1920	13,901	31·9	9·5	90·9
1930	16,320	19·1	9·4	95·8
1936	17,260	18·2	14·1	82·5
1937	17,550	18·0	14·9	63·0
1938	17,700	17·7	13·8	38·7
1939	17,980	20·6	15·2	105·5
1940	18,070	17·32	12·73	38·3
1941	17,800	17·58	10·34	60·70
			(crude)	
1942	17,650	18·8	8·76	60·24
			(crude)	
1943	17,490	20·1	9·7	48·1
			(crude)	
1944	17,700	24·6	10·6	55·0
			(crude)	
1945	18,060	20·8	10·7	82·2
			(crude)	
1946	18,870	23·84	9·8	35·5
			(crude)	
1947	19,250	24·98	8·10	54·05
			(crude)	
1948	19,880	19·62	9·00	41·02
			(crude)	
1949	20,020	20·13	13·42	44·44
1950	19,990	16·96	13·17	53·09

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1950.

The following table shows an interesting comparison between the authority's vital statistics and those of the W.R.C.C. Urban Authorities, the W.R.C.C. as a whole, and England and Wales as a whole.

Based on the Registrar-General's Figures.

Crude Rate	Bentley with Arksey Urban District	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales
BIRTH	17·0	15·9	16·3	15·8
DEATH (All causes)	10·0	12·4	11·8	11·6
Infective and Para. Dis. excluding Tuberculosis but including Syph. and other V.D.	0·05	0·10	0·10	*
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	0·65	0·26	0·26	0·32
Tuberculosis - Other	0·05	0·04	0·04	0·04
Tuberculosis - all forms	0·70	0·30	0·30	0·36
Cancer	1·60	1·94	1·83	1·99
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1·05	1·70	1·59	*
Heart and Circulatory	3·10	4·66	4·39	*
Respiratory Diseases	1·45	1·26	1·18	*
Maternal Mortality	2·87	0·95	0·98	0·86
Infant Mortality	53	33	35	30
Still Births	29	24	24	*

* Figures not available.

Maternal Mortality and Still Birth Rates are per 1,000 Live and Still Births.
Remainder 1,000 per Population.

Social Conditions.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants of the district are coal-mining, railway work and engineering, with tradesmen and shopkeepers who cater for their needs.

The general physical condition of the school children continues to be satisfactory. The Milk-in-Schools scheme and the school dinners have been most valuable in maintaining a satisfactory standard of nutrition.

SERVICES.

1. Child Welfare Service.

(a) Clinics.

The Clinic is held every Wednesday in the Pavilion, Bentley Park. In addition to the nursing staff there is a voluntary committee which renders excellent service in the running of the clinic. A Medical Officer attends the morning and afternoon sessions.

For the convenience of mothers attending the clinic supplies of approved dried milk and other foods are available for sale and in necessitous cases free of charge.

The number of mothers and children attending the clinic continues to grow and practically every child born in the area adjoining the Pavilion comes to the clinic. The mothers in the Sunnyfield area find the Woodlands clinic more suitable to attend.

Clinic — Wednesday 10.0 a.m.—4.30 p.m.

No. of attendances during the year 1950 :—

(a) Children under 1	5,365
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(b) Children 1 - 5 years	2,993
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No. of cases seen by Doctor	1,478
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No. who attended for first time during 1950 :—

(a) Under 1	255
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(b) 1 - 5 years	24
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No. of children at Centre who at year end were :—

(a) Under 1	264
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(b) 1 - 5 years	460
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Total No. of Sessions	98
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Average attendance per Session :—

(a) Under 1	54.7
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(b) 1 - 5 years	30.5
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(b) Home Visits.

The duties of the Health Visitor have been greatly extended by the National Health Service Act, 1948. To her responsibility for the care of the expectant and nursing mothers, pre-school and school children, are added the general responsibility for all members of the family.

A close co-operation with the Almoner at the hospital has been established and all cases discharged from hospital which require nursing or home help service are notified to me. The health visitor pays a visit as soon as possible and makes the necessary arrangements for the service required.

No. of first visits to children :—

(a) Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	305
(b) 1 - 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	16

No. of re-visits to children :—

(a) Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,049
(b) 1 - 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,941

No. of Ante-Natal visits :—

(a) First visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
(b) Subsequent visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	130

No. of Special visits 1,128

Total Visits 4,612

2. Maternity Service.

(a) Ante-Natal Clinics.

A clinic is held every Friday at the Pavilion with a Medical Officer, Health Visitors, and Midwives in attendance. In addition to the medical care, advice is given on the hygiene of pregnancy, mothercraft, diet, maternity benefits, etc.

This instruction in mothercraft, particularly to mothers having their first baby, is a most important function of an Ante-Natal clinic.

No. of attendances during the year 1950 :—

(a) Ante-Natal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,507
(b) Post Natal	...	...	...	...	...	...	82

No. of individual women who attended :—

(a) Ante-Natal	...	...	...	...	...	...	398
(b) Post-Natal	...	...	...	...	...	...	82

No. of Sessions 100

Average attendance per session :—

(a) Ante-Natal	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.0
(b) Post-Natal	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.8

(b) Relaxation Exercises.

This service was started in 1949 and has continued to give most satisfactory results. Nurses Brown, Davey and Ward were in charge of the clinic. At one time women having their first baby were as a rule in complete ignorance of what would happen to them and many feared the approaching confinement. Even now, young mothers are often afraid before coming to the clinic but these classes have been most beneficial. In addition to relaxation exercises, a full explanation is given of female anatomy, the mechanism of labour, and how the baby is born. The mothers are invited to ask questions and so are given greater confidence. 40 women attended these classes in 1950.

(c) Midwives.

There is a full complement of midwives in the area and appended is a table of the domiciliary midwifery and visits carried out during the year.

No. of confinements attended :—

(a) As Midwife	...	...	...	...	...	208
(b) As Maternity Nurse	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of Ante-Natal visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,535
No. of Post-Natal visits	...	...	...	...	...	4,406

(d) Gas and Air Analgesia.

All midwives have attended a course on the administration of gas and air analgesia to ease the pain of child birth. Eighty-eight cases were given this mild anaesthetic during the year and every midwife has now been supplied with a gas and air apparatus.

(e) Maternity Home Accommodation.

This service continues to function most satisfactorily thanks to the Specialists attached to the hospitals, Miss Peaker and Mr. Stevenson. All cases requiring admission to hospital because of unsatisfactory home conditions receive special consideration. Cases which require admission on medical grounds are given priority and admitted at once.

Efforts are being made to ensure a more satisfactory liaison with the hospital on the discharge of patients to ensure immediate nursing advice is available.

Cases admitted to :—

Hamilton Lodge	...	...	...	...	...	3
Listerdale Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hallamshire Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	...	6
Hamilton Annexe	...	...	...	...	...	97
Jessop's Hospital Sheffield	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leeds General Maternity Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mansfield Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	...	1
Private Nursing Homes	...	...	...	...	...	21

3. Home Nursing.

This service is functioning satisfactorily and with the appointment of a relief nurse for the whole of the division it is now possible to ensure time off for the nurses. The use of the surgery premises in High Street, Bentley is proving of value to the patients, doctors and nurses.

No. of cases attended	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,784

4. Home Helps.

This service provides domestic help in a household when required on account of illness, age, for confinements etc., and it has expanded markedly during the year. Only part time home helps are used and the health visitors keep in touch with all cases. The hours are varied as the circumstances of the patients vary.

With the present shortage of hospital beds for the aged sick and the aged infirm, the home help service is important. Where the infirmity is not too severe it is undoubtedly beneficial to these old folks that they can continue to live in their homes and receive domestic and nursing assistance. A difficulty arises where the aged infirm live alone and require personal services during the night. So far night work has not been considered but in some cases such a provision would, at a comparatively small cost, save the use of a hospital bed.

Occasional difficulties arise with aged infirm men who live alone, a difficulty which, I understand, has been solved in some places by the use of male home helps.

Type of Cases	Home Help Provided	
	No. of Cases	Hours Employed
Illness (not to include old age) ...	25	5,982
Lying-in	21	1,926
Expectant Mother	1	46
Aged (Illness)	15	1,321
Aged (Infirmity)	9	632
Total	71	9,907

5. Special Clinics.

Special clinics have been established for all children suffering from orthopaedic defects, defects of the ear, throat and nose, and defective vision. Appended is a list of such clinics held during the year.

(a) Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.

Clinics held at Doncaster Royal Infirmary.

No. of children referred to E.N.T. Specialist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Operations required	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Treatment required	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
No action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Did not attend	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
No. of clinics held	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

(b) Refraction.

In March, 1950, the County scheme was taken over by the Regional Hospital Board and children are now referred to Mr. Thakore at Wood Street Clinic, Doncaster.

No. of children referred during the year	138
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(c) Orthopaedic.

Clinics held bi-monthly at 20, Christ Church Road, Doncaster.

No. of children examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Operations or treatment required	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
No action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Did not attend	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

(d) Paediatric Clinics.

A Specialist in Diseases of Children, Dr. C. F. Harvey, holds a clinic monthly. Children are referred to this clinic by the general practitioners of the area and by the Medical Officer of the clinic.

6. School Medical Inspection.

Every school child is examined by a whole time Medical Officer on entry to a primary school, in the last year at a primary school, and in the last year at a secondary school. Additional special examinations are carried out at the request of the parent or teacher or at the Medical Officer's discretion.

When the medical examination reveals a defect arrangements are in force for the case to be followed up and the necessary treatment to be obtained. Minor ailment clinics are held by the School Nurse and quarterly visits to the schools are made for the inspection of heads.

No. of Children examined	...	...	...	...	...	1,762
Routine	...	...	...	...	...	1,416
Specials	...	...	...	...	...	218
Re-examination	...	...	...	...	...	128
No. of children found to have defects :—						
Requiring treatment	...	...	...	...	...	406
Requiring Observation	...	...	...	...	...	406
Nutrition of Children examined :—						
Normal	...	...	...	...	...	1,753
Sub-normal	...	...	...	...	...	9

7. Mental Health Service.

All visiting of mentally defective persons has been undertaken by health visitors as there has been no mental health visitor on my staff. At the time of writing this report a mental health visitor has just been appointed.

8. Ambulance Facilities.

This scheme is still operating satisfactorily. There is a free ambulance and sitting car 24 hour service for everyone. The vehicles are stationed at Yarborough Terrace, Bentley and are available on request from doctors and nurses or from the general public in an emergency.

Patients discharged from hospital use the ambulance facilities of the district in which the hospital is situated, e.g. patients discharged from the Doncaster Royal Infirmary have the services of the Doncaster Borough ambulance.

9. Telephone Numbers.

Bentley Public Health Department	...	Doncaster	54349
do.			54154/5
Divisional Health Office	...	Adwick	2176
Ambulance Depot, W.R.C.C.	...	Doncaster	49468
Ambulance Depot, Doncaster	...	Doncaster	53173

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Appended is a list of the clinics in being.

CLINIC	SITUATION	TIME OF OPENING
Maternity and Child Welfare	Pavilion, Bentley Park, Bentley	Wednesday 10 a.m. — 12.30 p.m. 1.30 p.m. — 4.30 p.m.
Ante-natal	do.	Friday 10 a.m. — 4 p.m.
School	do. Toll Bar School	Tuesday 9.30 a.m. Monday 9 a.m. Friday 2 p.m.
	Chapel, Bentley Road	Thursday 9 a.m.
Tuberculosis	20, Christ Church Rd., Doncaster	Monday, 2—4 p.m., 5—6.30 p.m. Wednesday 2—4 p.m. Thursday 5—6.30 p.m. Friday 2—4 p.m.
Venereal Diseases	Doncaster Royal Infirmary	Men Tues. 5.30—7.30 p.m. Friday 4 — 6 p.m. Friday 9 a.m. Women and Children Monday 4—6 p.m. Friday 6—8 p.m.
Diphtheria Immunisation	Council Offices, Bentley Pavilion, Bentley Park	Friday 10 a.m. By arrangement.
Vaccination	do.	By arrangement.
Ear, Nose and Throat	Doncaster Royal Infirmary	By arrangement.
Paediatric	Pavilion, Bentley Park,	By arrangement.
Orthopaedic	20, Christ Church Road	By arrangement.
Refraction	Wood Street	By arrangement.
Sun Ray	Pavilion, Bentley Park	Three times a week

Section C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

The area is supplied by the Doncaster Corporation. The supply continues to be satisfactory, being of good quality, constant and sufficient.

The following is a copy of the report of a sample taken from a tap :—

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION (Parts per million)

Total Solids	...	...	...	...	...	260
Chlorides	...	...	...	...	...	20
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	1.8
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	.01
Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	168
pH Value	...	...	...	...	...	7.6

This water is organically pure and safe for drinking purposes.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

B. COLI TEST. (McConkey's Bile Salt Lactose Broth.)

Probable number of Bacteria of the Coli Aerogenes Group present in

100 ml. of the water	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of houses on public water supply	...	...	...	...	5,513
No. of houses on shallow well supply	...	...	...	...	8
No. of houses on deep well supply					
(all farms)	...	...	...	...	4
No. of house with carried water supply					
(supplied by rail or road)	...	...	...	...	8

During the year the Sanitary Inspector took 12 samples for chemical analysis and 37 samples for bacteriological testing.

Of the bacterial tests 3 were unsatisfactory but the supplies concerned proved satisfactory on subsequent sampling.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There has been no risk of flooding in spite of the heavy and continuous rains. The river level has never been dangerous and internal water has been drained away rapidly through the new surface water drainage system.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The only extensions to the sewerage scheme are in connection with the new housing estates.

The final effluent from the Sewage Works is satisfactory.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

No. of water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,049
No. of privies	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
No. of pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
No. of waste water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
No. of W.C.'s constructed for new houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	198
No. of W.C.'s constructed for old houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Conversions	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

SCAVENGING.

This work is done by the Council under the direction of your Surveyor.

The dry refuse is collected weekly and taken to the tip adjoining the Arksey Lane sewage works and to Toll Bar Pond. It is hoped to get rid of the pond at Toll Bar by tipping house refuse but great care is required in the hot weather as adjoining houses to the pond are liable to be plagued with flies and a foul sulphurous smell pervades the whole area. Liberal use of disinfectant and chloride of lime is necessary.

The refuse collected during the year is as follows :—

									Loads
Dry Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
Night Soil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Return made by the Sanitary Inspector to the Medical Officer of Health in accordance with Article 27 of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935 :—

No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,409
No. of Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	758
No. of Complaints confirmed	...	...	...	...	...	...	730
No. of letters in lieu of notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
No. of verbal notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	296
No. of informal notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	331
No. of Statutory notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
No. of Letters & Notices outstanding 31/12/50	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
No. of matters referred to Surveyor	...	...	...	...	...	...	86

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION .

As part of the scheme for investigating the extent of atmospheric pollution throughout the country which is being carried out by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the West Riding County Council made available one set of apparatus for each division. After consultation I arranged for this apparatus to be set up in Bentley. Three instruments were set up, a deposit gauge and lead peroxide instrument in the park, and a smoke filter machine in the office. These were put into operation on the 1st April, 1950.

1. The Deposit Gauge.

This apparatus measures the soluble and insoluble matters which are deposited from the atmosphere. As there are large collieries in and around the town at intervals of about two miles and a large amount of solid fuel is burnt in open firegrates, the results are fairly satisfactory but there is room for improvement.

The tables of results is given below :—

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution Analysis 1950.

Month	Rain in Inches	Insoluble Deposit Tons/Sq. Mile	Soluble Deposit Tons/Sq. Mile	Total Solids Tons/Sq. Mile	Sulphur mg/1,000 sq. cms/ Day
April	3·06	8·51	7·12	15·63	11·2
May	2·15	9·04	4·45	13·49	4·9
June	1·13	4·45	3·79	8·24	6·2
July	1·72	10·77	6·22	16·99	4·2
August	3·76	7·82	9·73	17·55	4·0
September	3·23	10·74	8·34	19·08	4·3
October	0·59	6·04	4·73	10·77	9·3
November	3·65	6·22	6·15	12·37	9·8
December	0·75	6·08	4·98	10·96	13·1
Average per month	2·23	7·74	6·17	13·91	7·44

2. Lead Peroxide Instrument.

This apparatus measures the amount of sulphur in the atmosphere.

3. Smoke Filter Machine.

Measured quantities of outside air are drawn through a 1" diameter filter paper, the stain is matched with a scale of shades and the weight of suspended impurities can be estimated for a given volume of air. There is a great variation in the stain shades due to the season of the year, kind of weather, direction of wind, and type of work which may be occurring in the vicinity.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

Thirty-four observations were taken of the Bentley Colliery chimney, which is still a great offender. The National Coal Board is making minor alterations to the boiler fire doors but it would appear that the installation of mechanical stoking, although costly, is the real solution to the nuisance.

BURNING COLLIERY TIP.

There has been a great improvement in the conditions of the tip at the Bentley Colliery. The water spraying equipment has been extended to suit the circumstances and has been very effective.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are none in this area. There are Pit Head Baths at the Bentley Colliery.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Bone Boiler and Blood Drier 1

FISH FRYING.

There are 15 shops in the area. One person operates a mobile fish and chip shop from properly built and equipped premises; the potatoes are carried in small bins and the fish in enamel containers.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES, Etc.

There are no common lodging houses in this district.

BED BUGS.

No. of Council houses found to be infested	...	...	5
No. of Council houses disinfested	...	...	5
No. of other houses found to be infested	...	...	4
No. of other houses disinfested	...	...	4

D.D.T. and Gammexane powder have been in general use for the destruction of vermin, with excellent results.

MORTUARY.

There is a Mortuary and Post Mortem room situated in the Council Yard. This is sufficient for the needs of the district.

SCHOOLS

The school accommodation in the area is as follows :—

- 6 Infants' Departments.
- 4 Junior Mixed Departments.
- 1 Junior Girls' Department.
- 1 Junior Boys' Department.
- 1 Secondary Modern Mixed Department.
- 1 Secondary Modern Girls' Department.
- 1 Secondary Modern Boys' Department.

All schools are provided with a sufficient number of water closets and all have water laid on from the Corporation mains.

Defects in schools buildings are reported to the County Medical Officer of Health.

In all cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, the Head Teacher is informed of the cases, the contacts, and the period of exclusion.

No schools were closed during the year.

Section D.

HOUSING.

Houses completed in 1950	...	...	...	...	...	102
By the local authority	...	...	...	...	...	102
By private enterprise (unassisted)	...	...	...	...	...	—
By private enterprise (assisted)	...	...	...	...	...	—

Sites for vans, etc., have been licensed at Hall Ville Lane, Toll Bar; Nelson's Yard, Cooke Street; Hunt Lane, Bentley; Church Street, Bentley; Redbourne Road, Bentley; and Arksey.

The total number of vans is sixteen.

By the end of the year 464 new houses had been completed and occupied. These houses are let on a points system and 15% continues to be allocated to the Health Committee for special cases brought forward on health grounds. This allocation has proved of great value.

Section E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

A. MILK SUPPLY.

Retailers taken off the register	...	...	...	...	Nil
Retailers entered on register	...	...	...	...	Nil
Retailers on register 31st December, 1950	...	...	...	...	12
Registered premises 31st December, 1950	...	...	...	...	4

MILK (Special Designations) REGULATIONS, 1949.

Dealers licences for sale of :—

Pasteurised milk	...	...	...	...	...	7
Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	...	7
Sterilized Milk - Bottled	...	...	...	...	...	16

Supplementary Licences for the sale of :—

Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tuberculin Tested milk	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sterilized Milk	...	...	...	...	...	3

MILK.

Sample for Bacterial Test.

	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory
Ordinary Milk	36	27	9
Graded Milk	54	53	1
Sterilised Milk	30	30	—
Biological - Raw Milk	11	9	2
Not Tested	1	—	—
TOTAL	132	119	12

Ordinary Milks.

Time of Decolourisation	Summer Time	Winter Time
Unsatisfactory	7	2
Under one hour	1	1
Between 1 and 2 hours	3	—
Between 2 hours and 3 hours	—	—
Between 3 hours and 4 hours	3	—
Between 4 hours and 5 hours	—	—
Between 5 hours and 5½ hours	—	1
Satisfactory	13	14

Graded Milks.

No. of Samples	Type	Methylene Blue Test	Phosphatase Test	Remarks
24	Pasteurised	Over 5½ hours	Group 1	Satisfactory
24	Pasteurised	Over 5½ hours	Group 1	Satisfactory
5	T.T. Certified T.T.	Over 5½ hours	—	Satisfactory
1	Certified T.T.	Under 3 hours	—	Not satisfactory

Sterilised Milks.

No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test	Turbidity Test	Remarks
30	Over 55 hours	Good	Satisfactory

General.

The results of sampling show an improvement over 1949.

Whenever a case of tuberculosis of glands is found in a child a biological sample is taken if the child has been consuming raw milk. In this way two cows at two different farms were found to be infected and destroyed.

B. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Visits to Slaughter houses	...	...	...	...	292
No. of animals slaughtered—Pigs	...	...	...	...	87
Horses	...	...	...	...	1,989
Inspections of Meat and Food	...	...	...	...	320
No. of Condemnations	...	...	...	...	194

No regular slaughter takes place in any of the slaughter houses as all butchers receive their allocation of meat from the Doncaster Meat Pool.

The number of horses slaughtered continues to increase and increased visits are required by your Sanitary Inspectors.

CONDEMNATIONS.

Horses 35 Carcases and Offals	...	...	...	26,969	lbs.
„ 86 Livers	...	...	...	1,204	lbs.
„ 2 Hearts	...	...	...	16	lbs.
„ 4 Spleens	...	...	...	16	lbs.
„ 2 Tongues	...	...	...	16	lbs.
Jams — 54 jars	...	...	...	54	lbs.
Fruit — 88 tins	...	...	...	74 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs.
Vegetable — 122 tins	...	...	...	197 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.
Meat — 37 tins	...	...	...	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Milk — 43 tins	...	...	...	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs.
Fish — 7 tins	...	...	...	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs.
Rabbit — 3 tins	...	...	...	3	lbs.
Meat and Fish Paste — 11 tins	...	...	...	2	lbs.
Salad Cream — 27 bottles	...	...	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Sauce — 54 bottles	...	...	...	35	lbs.
Pickles — 2 jars	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Scup — 2 tins	...	...	...	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.
Sausage	...	...	...	40	lbs.
Eggs — 286	...	...	...	36	lbs.
Full Cream Sweetened Milk	...	...	...	1,225	lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	12	lbs.
Butter	...	...	...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	8	lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	84	lbs.
Cornflakes — 1 packet	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.
Cream Cake	...	...	...	10	lbs.
Dates — 3 packets	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Cordial — 3 bottles	...	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Coffee — 2 tins	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	lb.
Coffee — 4 bottles	...	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Rice	...	...	...	4	lbs.
Lemon Crystals — 1 packet	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	lb

30,143 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

ICE CREAM.

Registered Premises :—

Manufacturers 1

Retailers 26

The figure of over 95% satisfactory samples of ice cream taken at random throughout the area reflects great credit on the manufacturers. All ice cream is now wrapped and there has been the utmost co-operation between the management of the factory and the Health Department.

Sampling of Food for Bacterial Test.

Ice Cream.

Grading of Methylene Blue Test :

Grade 1	197	91.63%	}	96.28%
Grade 2	10	4.65%		
Grade 3	6	2.79%	}	3.72%
Grade 4	2	0.93%		
<hr/>		215		

Raw Chocolate	1
Chocolate mix :..	1
Ice Cream — not examined ...	1
<hr/>	
218	
<hr/>	

Upon analysis of the results it was found that a greater proportion of choc-ices were in the lower grades and samples of chocolate and chocolate mix were obtained for testing. Evidence suggests that the chocolate may be the cause but investigations are continuing.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Under the West Riding County Council's scheme your Sanitary Inspector carries out the sampling of milk in this area. During the year forty two samples were taken and all were found to be genuine.

SECTION 14.

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREPARING PREMISES.

Premises for the preparation or storage of Ice Cream 27

Premises for the preparation or manufacture of
Sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods 16

Fish Friers 16

Section F.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

During the year 347 cases of infectious diseases were notified compared with 258 cases in 1949. Scarlet Fever (48), Whooping Cough (77), Measles (187) accounted for most of the cases. Two cases of Diphtheria were notified but the diagnosis was not confirmed. Four cases of poliomyelitis occurred, all males, all had paralytic symptoms and all were removed to hospital. The most serious case was in the oldest man he is still receiving treatment.

The acceptance of immunisation against Diphtheria unfortunately shows a decline from previous years. This area has been so long free from the dread disease that mothers may have forgotten how fatal it can be. Every effort is being made to increase acceptances.

Progress is being made in the improvement of a vaccine against Whooping Cough and it is hoped this will be made available when tests are completed satisfactorily.

Disease	Sex	AGE GROUP												Total Cases	Nos. after correction	Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths
		Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10	15	20	35	45	65				
Scarlet Fever	M	—	—	3	5	5	9	3	1	1	—	—	—	27	27	26	—
	F	—	—	2	3	2	8	4	—	1	1	—	—	21	21	21	—
Pneumonia	M	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	10	10	—	7
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	7	7	—	3
Typhoid Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	8	8	8	—
Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningo-coccal Infection	M	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	M	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	4	4	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	M	1	3	6	10	5	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	34	34	1	—
	F	3	8	3	10	7	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	43	—	—
Measles	M	4	7	7	7	12	55	—	—	1	—	—	—	93	93	—	—
	F	3	7	4	10	14	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	94	1	—

DIPHThERIA IMMUNISATION.

Immunisation clinics were held throughout the year at schools, the Pavilion, Bentley Park, and in the Health Department. Acceptances were satisfactory.

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

Age at 31 Dec. 1950	Under 1 1950	1 1949	2 1948	3 1947	4 1946	5 to 9 1941-45	10 to 14 1936-40	Total Under 15
Number Immunised	7	187	280	328	290	1,577	901	3,570
Estimated mid year popula- tion, 1950	1,884					2,929		4,813

TUBERCULOSIS.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1950, WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES, 1949.

Age Group	NEW CASES								DEATHS							
	Respiratory				Other forms				Respiratory				Other forms			
	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F	
	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949
	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
5-15	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25	4	5	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	3	1	5	5	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—
35-45	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9	17	9	12	3	2	2	2	8	5	5	—	—	1	1	—

There were 14 deaths attributed to Tuberculosis during the year, giving a death rate of 0.7 per 1,000 population.

The number of cases in the Tuberculosis Register at the 31st December, 1950, compared with the previous year was :—

	1950			1949	
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Respiratory	59	52	Respiratory	64	53
Other Forms	23	25	Other Forms	24	25

There have been no cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify. The medical practitioners in the area are prompt in their notification of Tuberculosis.

With the addition of a Tuberculosis Health Visitor to the staff much closer co-operation has been maintained with the Chest Physicians at the Christ Church Road Chest Clinic.

Recently there has been much less delay in the admittance of cases to a sanatorium.

CANCER DEATHS.

Taken from the return of deaths to the Sanitary Authority :—

Age	Sex	Location of Disease										
		Liver	Breast	Uterus	Rectum	Colon	Lungs	Ovary	Stomach	Prostate	Oesophagus	Pancreas
43	F	1										
43	F		1									
46	F		1									
49	F	1										
50	F			1								
50	F	1										
53	F		1									
56	M				1							
58	M					1						
58	F		1									
60	F			1								
61	F		1									
63	M						1					
65	F							1				
66	M						1					
67	M								1			
69	M									1		
69	F								1			
69	F		1									
71	F								1			
71	F								1			
72	F			1								
73	M						1					
73	M								1			
75	M								1			
75	F					1						
76	M								1			
79	M									1		
79	M										1	
79	F							1				
85	F					1						
77	F								1			
Total		3	6	3	1	3	3	2	8	1	1	1

CAUSES OF DEATH—1950.

No.	Cause of Death	Males	Females
	All Causes	116	82
1	Tuberculosis—Respiratory	8	5
2	Tuberculosis—Other forms	—	1
3	Syphilitic disease	1	—
4	Diphtheria	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
8	Measles	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic disease	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm,, stomach ...	4	4
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	—
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	6
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	3
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	7
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—
16	Diabetes	—	—
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system...	14	7
18	Coronary disease, angina	12	2
19	Hypertension with heart disease ...	3	1
20	Other heart disease	17	15
21	Other circulatory disease	7	4
22	Influenza	—	1
23	Pneumonia	7	3
24	Bronchitis	7	9
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	2	—
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	2	—
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	3	3
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	1
31	Congenital malformations	1	1
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	7
33	Motor vehicle accidents	—	—
34	All other accidents	3	1
35	Suicide	1	—
36	Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NOTIFICATIONS
OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECEIVED DURING THE
YEARS 1950 AND 1949.**

Cases Notified (or otherwise ascertained)	1950	1949
Scarlet Fever 	48	44
Diphtheria, including Mem. Croup ...	2	—
Acute Pneumonia (Primary or Influenzal)	17	13
Puerperal Pyrexia 	8	1
Acute Poliomyelitis 	4	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum 	—	6
Erysipelas 	—	1
Respiratory Tuberculosis (New cases only) 	18	29
Other forms of Tuberculosis (New cases only) 	5	4
Measles (excluding German Measles or Rubella) 	187	180
Whooping Cough 	77	13

**Birth Rates, Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality,
Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for certain Infectious
Diseases in the Year 1950.**

Provisional Figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs & Great Towns (including London)	148 Smaller Towns Resident pop 25000-50000 at 1931 Census	London Adminis- trative County
Rates per 1,000 Home Population				
BIRTHS				
Live Births	15·8	17·6	16·7	17·8
Still Births	0·37	0·45	0·38	0·36
DEATHS				
All Causes	11·6	12·3	11·6	11·8
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Whooping Cough	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01
Diphtheria	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Tuberculosis	0·36	0·42	0·33	0·39
Influenza	0·10	0·09	0·10	0·07
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	0·02	0·02	0·02	0·01
Pneumonia	0·46	0·49	0·45	0·48
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)				
Typhoid Fever	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·01
Paratyphoid Fever	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01
Meningococcal Infection	0·03	0·03	0·02	0·03
Scarlet Fever	1·50	1·56	1·61	1·23
Whooping Cough	3·60	3·97	3·15	3·21
Diphtheria	0·02	0·03	0·02	0·03
Erysipelas	0·17	0·19	0·16	0·17
Smallpox	0·00	0·00	—	—
Measles	8·39	8·76	8·36	6·57
Pneumonia	0·70	0·77	0·61	0·50
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)				
Paralytic	0·13	0·12	0·11	0·08
Non-Paralytic	0·05	0·05	0·06	0·05
Food Poisoning	0·17	0·16	0·14	0·25
Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
DEATHS				
All causes under 1 year of age	29·8(a)	33·8	29·4	26·3
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1·9	2·2	1·6	1·0
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births.				
NOTIFICATIONS (corrected)				
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	5·81	7·43	4·33	6·03
MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES				
International List No. and Cause	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births		Rates per million women aged 15-44	
651. Abortion with Sepsis	0·09		7	
650-652. Other Abortion	0·05		4	
640-649. 670-678. Complication of Pregnancy and Delivery	0·54		—	
681. Sepsis of Childbirth and the Puerperium	0·03			
680, 682-689. Other complications of the Puerperium	0·15			

(a) Per 1,000 related Live Births.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health in Respect of the Year 1950 for the Urban District of Bentley-with-Arksey in the County of York.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities * *	1	5	20	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	59	26	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority † (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...		64	46	—	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecut'ns were instituted (7)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	To H.M. Inspector (5)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	—	1	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	6	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	—	1	—	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	8	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)						
(a) insufficient	9	—	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	10	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	11	—	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	60	—	4	—	4	—

* e.g. Metropolitan Borough, County Borough, Borough, Urban District, Rural District.

† i.e. Electrical Stations [Section 103(1)], Institutions. (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

** Wide differences exist in the lists kept respectively by the Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectors of Factories of the numbers of factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 of the Factories Acts, 1937 are enforced by the Local Authorities. It is requested therefore that Local Authorities should, as soon as can conveniently be arranged, compare their lists of factories with the lists kept by H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

